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Poetry.

OCTOBER.

BY MERIBA A. BABCOCK.

Lazy, hazy, pale October,
Nature's Quaker, gray and sober;
Spurning all brilliant flowers
Peeping from the summer bowers;
Chilling them with frown so bitter,
That their eyes with frost-drops glitter;
Floret eyes with frost-drops filling,
By thy glance so cold, so chilling,

Yet, though Quaker-like and sober,
Thou hast many a phiz, October;
Thou hast many a changing notion,
When thy thoughts are set in motion;
For, to-day we find thee choosing
Natural tints, all else refusing;
Then, like some gay, dashing fellow,
See thy robes of brilliant yellow,

Indian-red, green, brown and umber,
Tints and half-tints without number,
Nature's wardrobe freely rifling,
All to please a taste so trifling;
And her garments rudely rending,
Never making, always spending—
Sure, thou mayest be called with reason,
Nature's spendthrift of the season.

Literary Department.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

AUTUMNALIA.

BY "LEON."

Oh, Autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make thy forest glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad!
Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray
Amid the kisses of the soft southwest
To rove and dream for aye! BRYANT.

Spring, with its soft, velveted coat of verdure, its fresh budding flowers, and clear blue sky is beautiful and lovely.—Summer is the *perfection* of Spring's loveliness. And Winter—cold, desolate Winter—with its sad, moaning winds, its bleak woods and snow-clad fields, possesses an equal share of grandeur and beauty. But Autumn—oh, golden, glorious season!—who shall attempt to describe thy far surpassing magnificence!

On such a day as this, when the sun is half obscured by mellow, purple clouds, and the "merry winged minstrels of the forest" conceal themselves among the glowing yellow leaves of the trees, and shower down their sweet melody, I love to stroll alone through the quiet woods, or to seat myself beside some meandering brook and listen to the rippling of its pure crystal waters.

There is a dreamy, mysterious sound in the low musical voice of the rivulet, gently laving it pebbled bed, and in the falling of the dry, withered leaves, around you. In moralizing I have compared it to a warning voice, whispering "*prepare, a change is nigh!*"

Have you ever visited the lonely, silent grave-yard, in this "sad season of the year?" As you lift the latch of the old weather-beaten gate, its echo breaks the calm silence with a strange reluctant sound. The leaves rustle, "sear and dead," over the grass-grown walks, and around the pale, white tombstones, with a ghostly noise, and the winds sigh mournfully through the solemn looking trees which droop their branches over the dreary mounds. Here and there a rose, planted by affection's tender hand, upon some dear, lost one's grave, blossoms and "sheds its lonely fragrance round," and, like a flower in the wilderness, "makes solitude more lonely."

How vastly different, yet more holy and beautiful, is the still country church-yard—the resting places of the dead marked by plain, unpretending slabs of pure, white marble—compared to the city cemetery, where costly monuments glitter in the sunlight, and where gay, mirthful voices are ever disturbing the holy quiet which should reign around so sacred a spot.

How often, when thinking of that narrow mound which once shall be *my* grave, have I felt like the poet Moore:—

"Oh, let not tears embalm my tomb,
None but the dews by twilight given!
Oh, let not sighs disturb the gloom,
None but the whispering winds of heaven!

Yes, on such a day, with a delightful sense of leisure, it is very pleasant to ramble through the painted woodland, or to "seek retirement in some secluded spot," carrying with you Tennyson or Thompson, and to have their large sympathies in your dream-like reveries—though you need not read much for the great book of Nature lies open before you, while Nature's God smiles most tenderly through all his works.

Salem, N. C.

THE GUERILLA'S DAUGHTER,

OR

THE FANDANGO FIGHT.

A company of Texas Rangers, "on a scout," having encamped for the night, Bill Frazer, a noted yarn-spinner, was called upon for a story.

"Well, boys," commenced Bill, "you all know that when the fight at Manteca occurred, our regular encampment was in the glorious old woods of Santo Domingo, near Monterey, and in sight of the marquee of our brave old Rough and Ready. Our tents were pitched around those beautiful springs the Mexican's called *los Ajos del Aguas*, (the Eyes of the Waters) while the Old Man's camp was a little way down the stream, among the dragoons.

"Well, for several months, we continued to occupy this delightful encampment, till the grand old oaks that shaded our tents, and spread their branches over the fountains, began to be loved as familiar friends, and we almost felt as if we would be willing to spend our lives among their fragrant shadows.

"For some weeks we had had but little to do, but to furnish an occasional escort to trains and expresses; and now and then spend a few days in reconnoitering the country in search of guerillas, who might be threatening the roads.

"As a matter of course, we Rangers could not be altogether inactive. We had but little camp duty to perform,—no drills or parades to attend; and much of our leisure time was filled up in rides to the neighboring ranches and villages, and in cultivating the good will and friendship of the rancheros.

"One evening as a party of us Rangers were preparing to exercise our horses, which from high feeding, and little work, were becoming fat and spirited, a ranchero, mounted on a sleek mule, rode into our camp, and announced that a *fandango*, in honor of the patron Saint of the village, was to come off that night at the pueblo of Agua Frio. He had been dispatched, he said, to invite the Texans to join in the amusements of the evening. Not a very large crowd, he hinted, would be expected, as the preparations having been hastily made, would not suffice for a large party; but whoever came would be welcomed.

"A fandango! who'se for the fandango?" was shouted through our little camp,—and in a few minutes about twenty of us had saddled up, and were ready to dash over the road in the direction of Agua Frio.

"It was a beautiful evening. There had been a shower in the morning, and the roads were in the finest order for a ride.—The distance was some five or six leagues from the camp; but that was a mere trifle with our fresh horses, that impatient of restraint, were pawing the ground disdainfully, and champing their bridles, in anticipation of the free gallop before them. The acacia thickets were in blossom; and bending beneath their weight of dew, made the evening air redolent with their exhilarating perfume. A soft breeze, blowing through the chapparal, made the atmosphere cool and fragrant—almost intoxicating to the senses. Away we dashed, along the road every foot of which we had passed over so often, that we were as familiar with it as the paths around our camp ground. The stars shone brightly in the clear sky, and the old mountains on either hand, reared their bold fronts heavenward, making their sharp outlines as distinct as in the glare of day. Never, in my life, do I remember to have enjoyed a ride with so much genuine boyish zest, as I did that rapid dash to Agua Frio.

"Before we entered the pueblo, we knew by the sound of the rude music, that the dance had already commenced. This was conducted in the open air, and upon the ground in front of some of the principal houses. Our arrival was celebrated by a louder and more furious blast from their incongruous instruments. Of these a huge bass drum was the principal, assisted by a French horn, a cracked clarionet, and a fiddle or two. These made up the 'inharmonious concert.' The Mexicans surrounded us, and welcomed us warmly to the hospitalities of the place. These, by-the-by, we were accustomed to pay for at the highest rates. The old women pocketed our money freely in exchange for their fiery 'mezcal,' stinking 'pulque,' and other drinkables and eatables prepared for the occasion. In fact these fandangoes were gotten up with an express view to the profits, for they had long before discovered that the boys were by no means niggard with their dimes.

"Well, we joined in the fandango, and had a right merry time of it. There were a good many greasers in the village, some of them of a somewhat suspicious appearance; but as they were apparently unarmed, and good-naturedly permitted us to have our choice among the prettiest senoritas, we gave but little attention to them. As we whirled away over the fandango ground with our gay, dark-eyed partners, or rested beneath the shadows of the house to make love to them, a stranger could scarcely have imagined that they were the sisters and daughters of men with whom we were at enmity, and whose blood would stain the very ground over which they were so joyously treading, before the return of another day. But so in fact it was.

"Almost half the night had passed away, when, as I rested for breath, with the fair partner with whom I had danced all the evening resting on my arm, I chanced to turn my eyes toward the circle of spectators that all the time had gathered round the dancers, I was struck by the sudden disappearance of the men. Not one of them was in sight. My fellow Rangers were the only men upon the ground. They were at the moment all engaged in the fierce gallopade of a jumping waltz. The musicians stood their ground, but seemed to belabor their instruments with redoubled energy, as if to make us insensible of what was occurring without.

"Clorita," said I to my partner, as she rested her head languishingly against my arm; "tell me, what means this sudden absence of your friends; are we betrayed?"

"The girl gazed hurriedly around the place, and giving a cry of surprise and terror, broke suddenly from me, and disappeared in the darkness beyond the buildings. She was gone but an instant, however, when she returned, pale and breathless with excitement.

"'Oh, Senor!" she exclaimed, as she looked wildly about her, "fly—fly—to horse, my friend! There is danger for you here. Call all your men together and away to your camp. Yonder is your safest road," and she pointed towards a bridle path, which I remembered to have traveled once, leading from the rear of the village to our camp. "El Mocho——'

"But she had not time to finish the sentence, for at that instant I detected, stealing noiselessly into the rear of the houses near which we were standing, a crowd of armed men. They were gathering in obscurity, from the surrounding gardens; They crept up cautiously from the bank of the river; the thickets were swarming with them; indeed, we were completely surrounded by them—our retreat was entirely cut off.

"Up to this moment my comrades, lost in the excitement of the wild gallopade, were insensible to what was going on about them. I sprang in amongst the revellers, and shouted at the top of my voice—

"'Boys, we are betrayed. The place is full of Guerillas. Follow me!" and leading the way, I made a break for the large stode building, the residence of the Alcalde, in the court of which we had taken the precaution, on our first arrival, to picket our horses.

"I hastily explained to our little party that the place was full of Guerillas, under the leadership of the notorious Mocho Martinez, and that we had, without doubt, been invited to the fandango, expressly to be betrayed into the villain's hands, and that as a retreat was out of the question, we would have to make the best fight we could. This was answered by a shout of defiance, and it was but the work of a few moments to barricade the doors and windows of the building, with the stone partitions of the rooms.

"In the mean time the Mexicans, perceiving that we had discoverd their presence, filled the streets about us, and gave vent to their exultation in fierce, Indian like yells. There were several hundred of them, and our little party of twenty would stand no chance with them in an open fight.

"But fortunately, it is a rule with our boys never to leave camp, under any circumstances, without a good supply of ammunition. We had even left our carbines hanging to the pommels of our saddles, on securing our horses in the Alcalde's court. They had not been molested, for a guard had been stationed at the door. We had, besides our revolvers, and could each of us discharge fifteen shot on an average without reloading. Our position was a strong one, and we could at least stand a long siege, till our friends in the camp, knowing our absence, should come in search of us, when, reinforced by their numbers, we would be more than a match for the greasers. We therefore took a position on the flat roof of the building, where, behind the parapetted walls, we could overlook all that was going on around and below us. The fires that had lighted the fandango ground still continued to light up the streets and show us our enemies as they surrounded us.

"Soon the neighboring house-tops were also covered with the greasers, who opened fire upon us, but without effect. They were at too great a distance to reach us with their pistol shots, and their old condemned English muskets invariably shot over our heads.

"Not so, however, with our fine shooting carbines. They were true to their aim, and we were not long in convincing the fellows of the folly of exposing their heads in the range of them. In a little while therefore they ceased to fire upon us, and sounded a parley. A guerilla officer appeared at an opposite window, and, waving a white cloth, requested to be heard. He demanded an unconditional surrender, assuring us that it was impossible for us to escape; we were surrounded by overwhelming numbers, he said, and to stand out against them would insure our massacre; if we would throw down our arms, and yield as prisoners of war, we should be treated as such—otherwise no quarter would be given us. His terms were of course rejected; and the guerillas again made the place ring with their demoniacal yells. When the noise died away, we heard the blast of a bugle at a little distance. The greasers were seen to leave the buildings, and hasten to the spot whence came the sound. For a little while we were alone.

"The building where we had taken cover, as I said, had within it a large court. Three sides of it was formed by the buildings; while the fourth side was made by a high stone wall, in which was a large door opening inward from the high bank of the river, which flowed immediately beneath the enclosure. This door was used for the descent of the family to the water.

"The temporary withdrawal of the enemy gave us time to examine this rear wall, and add to the strength of the barricade there. While engaged in this work, a gentle tap was several times repeated upon the outside of the door—and a soft voice, in low tones, exclaimed,

"'For the love of heaven, open the door!—quick!—please open the door—I want to speak to Senor Bill.'

"'Here, Bill Frazer,' cried Jack Lewis, who had climbed to the top of the wall to reconnoitre—'here's a gal calling for Senor Bill—I s'pose she means you. Come and see what the Mexican wants.'

"I took his place upon the wall, and discovered Carlota, my pretty partner of the evening.

"'Well,' said I, 'do you wish to come in?'

"'No, no,' she answered. 'But you know the pueblo is full of your enemies; and they have determined to butcher you all, and they'll do it, if your friends do not come to your relief. They're too many for you, and as brave fighters as I've heard you are. I know some of their plans; one is to dig through the bank of the river to the court here, if they cannot gain an entrance by any other means. They're more than ten to your one. I have come, Senor, to offer myself as your messenger to the camp of your friends, in the woods of Santo Domingo.'

"'You!—How would one like you get there?

"'Easy enough, Senor,' she answered. 'Is not the chapparal full of the guerilla's horses? Give me permission, and I will even furnish myself with a steed; and in three or four hours, at the farthest, I promise to bring you relief.'

"'Carlota, you are a noble girl,' I answered; 'but is there no lad we can employ to undertake this dangerous mission?—he shall be richly rewarded.'

"'No, no!—Let me go, Senor, I beg of you; I am a good rider, and can pass the guard without suspicion. Now tell me—shall I go to the good General Taylor's tent, or where?'

"'You are indeed a brave, generous girl, Carlota,' I replied; 'you shall follow the dictates of your noble heart. There, take this knife'—and I unbuckled my bowie, on the ivory handle of which my name was cut in deep letters, and passed it down to the girl;—'there, fasten that around your waist—seek the camp of the Texans, and give it to the first Ranger you may chance to meet on guard—tell him how we are situated. Farewell, and may God bless you, and speed your noble attempt!'

"'Adieu, Senor. Before the morning light shall gild yon sierra's top your friends will be with you'—and waiving her hand to me, the fair, brave young Mexican disappeared below the river bank.

"'What in the name of the god of Love, Bill Frazer, did that pretty Senorita want of you, down there, behind the wall?'

"'That girl has just started to the camp to arouse the boys there; they'll be with us before morning.'

"This piece of news was received with three as hearty cheers,—genuine *American hurras*—as ever woke an echo from the hills. Carlota as she dashed through the rarely trodden paths of the chapparal, must have heard them;—the guerillas did, and soon they came down with all their force upon us. Under cover of the surrounding houses, and from the housetops, they again poured round after round of musketry upon our windows, and into our court. But they fell harmless against our walls. In rapid succession we answered shot for shot, as we deliberately aimed into their ranks, and sent a greaser howling to his long account, with every bullet we expended.

"'Keep the yellow wolves amused, boys,' I shouted, 'we'll be good for every one of them before daylight. Our boys will be here sure,—the girl can't fail to reach the camp. I saw it in her eye;—give 'em another round,' and the greasers finding again that our fire was too hot for them, and that their comrades were strewing the ground, once more fell back. A few, however, continued to occupy *azeoteas* (roofs) opposite, and occasionally directed their fire towards us. The main body had disappeared. It was not long before I discovered what the young girl had told me was true. The Mexicans had secreted themselves in the rear of us, and were at work under the bank of the stream—cutting their way through the yielding soil, into the court. We could hear the sound of their instruments, as they worked, and the loose stones, as they rolled them down the steep bank, into the river.

"It was now necessary to divide our little force;—a portion to be in readiness to receive the Mexicans, as they should attempt to pour up into the enclosure, and the rest to keep an eye upon the enemy in front.

"The court was darkened by the shadows of the surrounding walls; only the centre portion of it was illuminated by the star-light, which fell down upon it. The enemy would soon penetrate the place. Our first object was to save our horses from the bullets, which would soon be whistling through the court. They were therefore brought into the rooms and secured to the iron bars of the windows.

"This was scarcely accomplished, when a wide opening—reaching the entire length of the rear wall, suddenly sunk in the extremity of the court. The Mexicans had cut through;—and now the loud grating of thier tools broke distinctly upon our ears, with a near and alarming sound.

"We stood drawn up in a line in front of the excavation, to receive them, as they shewed their heads. For some time the sappers conducted their labors with a skill worthy of regular troops. They contrived to enlarge the opening without exposing their persons. But at length a hand and arm appeared above the ground;—then a head. A ball from one of our revolvers, however, soon finished the work for the owner. The body was dragged away and another took his place. Thus they pursued their work,—the living filling in rapid succession the place of their dead comrades,—till at length, the opening was sufficiently large to admit at once twice our little force opposed to them;—and in less time than it takes to relate it, the court was full of them.

"The struggle now became a fearful, deadly one. The ground was soon slippery with a sanguinary flood,—the life blood of friends, as well as of foes,—for to their credit, be it said, the greasers fought with a ferocious and untiring courage.

"In the meantime, while this furious assault was being defended in the rear, another force had attacked the front of the building; and with huge stones were assaying the oaken doors and windows. It was evidently the yellow skins—now infuriated by the deaths of their comrades, whose carcasses strewed the court, would soon gain an entrance. There was therefore nothing left to us, but to retreat from the court, and reach the azeota—where we might possibly hold them at bay, so long as our ammunition should hold out. But this we perceived, could not be much longer. The Mexicans seemed to divine our intention, and made a desperate effort to scale the walls, by the help of the iron rods of the windows, and reach the roof in advance of us. But in this we defeated them. We gained possession, and poured such a shower of lead upon their heads, that they were glad to find the shelter of the rooms below. In a moment more, the building was swarming with the maddened crowd.

"At this critical moment a shrill whistle was heard from the direction of the bridle path—which Carlota had pointed out to me—before the attack. It was the familiar signal of our Lieutenant. We all heard it, and recognized it at once.

"'The boys!—the boys!—here they come—hurra!'—and the next instant the house was surrounded by the entire force of our company—among whom also we could distinguish the uniforms of our brave neighbors—the dragoons. Such a wild shout, as that moment awoke the sleeping hills, and was repeated by our friends, has seldom been heard, but on American soil. The frightened greasers heard it, and dismayed endeavored to escape by the way they had opened through the court. But the Rangers had received their cue from our noble Carlota,—they were prepared for them, and most fearful was the vengeance of the Texans. 'Remember the rancho Manteca!' was the cry—and by the time we had reached the ground, there was but little left for us—the work had been done; hardly enough of those greasers escaped to tell the bloody fate of their comrades, to their countrymen.

"'But Bill,' asked a Ranger—'what became of your rescuer,—the brave girl Carlota?'

"'She's mine yet,' replied the Ranger—'or soon will be. She is now under the protection of friends at Monterey. When the war is over, she has promised to become my wife, and will grace my cotton ranche on the Brazos.'"

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL.

This building, situated on Perry street, within a few yards of the Southern Railroad, has been nearly, or we may say entirely finished; and we are convinced that it is the most convenient institution of its kind in the South. The building is three stories in height, the two upper being divided in three wards each, and the lower one two wards. The most perfect heating arrangements have been made, and each ward will be made as comfortable as the most pleasant private chamber. And then, too, there is gas extending through the whole hospital, and hot and cold water carried to each floor, connecting with bathing rooms and other places. To the right of the main entrance to the hospital is the private office of the surgeon, while opposite is the apothecary, filled with the most useful and necessary medicines. Adjoining this is a room designed for the accomodation of several students, who, we are informed, will be in attendance to study at the bedside of the sick. Attached to the first floor of the building is a large kitchen, supplied with a cooking range and one or two stoves, from which meals can be supplied to upwards of 300 persons. From the kitchen a dumb waiter ascends and descends, carrying the food for patients to the two upper stories, and bringing back the dishes, plates, &c. An apparatus is also constructed by which patients are conveyed in a suitable car from one floor to another, instead of being carried up and down the stairs by hand.

In the yard there have been built several rooms for the nurses, a laundry and a dead house.—Nothing, in fact, is wanting in the whole establishment. It is under the management of a most skillful Surgeon, and accomplished and attentive assistants, and most experienced nurses will watch over the sick. The hospital is now ready for the reception of patients, and we understand a number will shortly be entered. About one dozen, from Col Ransom's Cavalry, were received yesterday. About 250 or 300 can with ease be accommodated. The greatest credit is due to those who have had the alteration and re-arrangement of this hospital. They have shown a talent and taste worthy of emulation by all who have the construction of such buildings in hand.

The hospital will be under the general management and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON. The immediate attendants are:

PETER E. HINES, Principal Surgeon,
HARNEY L. HINES, } Ass't Surgeons.
F. M. HENDERSON, }

Mrs. C. G. Kennedy has been appointed matron, to be aided by two assistants.

AVOID PARTY HACKS.

We hope the people will bear in mind the great importance of excluding party hacks from both branches of the Confederate Congress. Let the members of the "old wreck" be carefully excluded—they learned too many tricks in Washington to be safe representatives of the people.—Give us fresh men—give us pure men—even though intellectually, they may be inferior to those who brought ruin upon the country. Give us honest men, of fair ability, and we have nothing to fear.

The Legislature of North Carolina set a good example the other day in the election of Confederate Senators—one a Whig and the other a Democrat—neither of them connected with the "old wreck"—both new men so far as we know—one named Davis, the other Dortch. This gives us some hope. We would much rather look upon these unfamiliar names than those who would awaken reminiscences of past party trickery and corruption Hurrah for Davis and Dortch. We have never heard their names connected with any disreputable transaction. Give us new men all the time, and we will at least have some reason to hope for a pure and honest administration of the Government. With broken down hacks in these high places, we should know that sooner or later destruction would overtake the new Government.

Athens Watchman.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE STAY LAW.

Every law of this kind is based on the idea that whenever parties shall make a contract and it shall become more difficult to perform it, when the time for fulfillment arrives, than it was when the contract was made, it is proper and expedient that the Legislature interpose and give a longer time to the obligor than was agreed on between the parties, for the performance of his undertaking. The Legislature must necessarily be the judge whether, from scarcity of money or other cause, performance is more difficult, at the maturity of the contract, than it was supposed to be when the contract was made. No Legislature has ever attempted to shorten the time of performance where owing to abundance of money or other cause, it is easier to perform, at the maturity of the contract than the parties supposed when the contract was made, though no reason is perceived why the rule should not work both ways. If this power exists in the Legislature, and ought to be exercised, there is no limit to its exercise, excepting the legislative will. If it may postpone payment for a year, it may postpone for five, ten, or fifty years. It is contended by some, that so many evils grow out of what is called the credit system, that Society would be benefitted by a total abolition of credit, by allowing a creditor no remedy against a defaulting debtor. It is difficult to conceive how any rational mind can arrive at this conclusion, since every one must know, that from the very nature of man, civilized or savage, there will always exist some degree of confidence between man and man, and that he who promises should be made to perform.

Stay laws were generally enacted during the Revolutionary war. Our ancestors therefore had the benefit of experience as to their effect. The result of that experience was the clause in the Constitution of the United States—which is retained in the Confederate Constitution—prohibiting a State from passing any law "impairing the obligation of contracts." This prohibition applies as well to a state of war as to a state of peace. Notwithstanding this prohibition, growing out of the bitter experience of the revolutionary stay laws, in the very next war, only 25 years after the adoption of this salutary provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the year 1812, passed an act providing that any Court, rendering judgment against a debtor for a debt or damages between the 31st of December in that year and 1st of February 1814, shall stay the same until the first term or session of the Court after the latter period, upon the defendant's giving two freeholders as securities. This act, in the case of Jones vs Crittenden, 1 Car. L. R. p. 385, was declared unconstitutional. It is refreshing to read the opinion of Chief Justice Taylor in this case. It exhibits the purity and elevated conscientiousness of the man, the elegance, perspicuity and force of juridicinal style, and profound statesmanship. The act was declared unconstitutional. In this decision there has been universal acquiescence: but in the session of 1860-61, before war commenced, an attempt was made to pass another stay law; and at the extra session one was passed, which at the June Term of the Supreme Court was declared unconstitutional. At the second extra session, commencing in August last, a joint select committee was appointed, who seem to have exercised their wits how to enact a law intended effectually to hinder creditors and impair contracts, in such shape that the Supreme Court, in which there is still respect for the Constitution, should not be able to declare it unconstitutional and void. Their study seemed to be, not how to pass a constitutional law on the subject, but how to evade the Supreme Court—and at the same time, in spirit and effect, to violate the Constitution, by giving longer time to debtors without any security to creditors, thereby impairing the contract in a much greater degree than did the act of 1812.

It is conceded that the Legislature may constitutionally alter and reform the judicial system—and the rules of pleading in order to improve and facilitate the administration of justice—a power which has been often exercised in abolishing jury trials in many of the County Courts of this State. This has been done generally in Counties where there was little litigation, and the Superior Courts were supposed to be sufficient to try all the jury cases. In these counties one of the effects or incidents of abolishing the County Courts was to delay creditors, but such was not the object or design. This committee resolved to pass a stay law under the specious title of "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of

pleading therein"—and so to frame it that the Supreme Court could not judicially see that it was a stay law under the guise of an act to improve the administration of justice—and here let me quote a few passages from the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Taylor, in the case to which I have referred, bearing directly on this plan of evasion:—

"An argument urged and much relied on by the defendant's counsel is, that the law in question bears only on the remedy, and is therefore within the sphere of legislative authority. But if in so doing it violates the constitution, it is not less invalid, than if it directly touched and annulled the right. Every one will agree, that a law, which should deny to all creditors the right of instituting the action of debt, covenant, assumpsit, or a bill in Chancery, would invade the Constitution, but a law which should limit the recovery of all debts to so short a period after its passage, that it would be impossible, according to the course of the Courts, to obtain a judgment, would also be null and void. Though such laws, ostensibly, bear only on the remedy, yet they do, in reality, annihilate the right. The law before us, it is conceded, does not go to the extent of either instance, yet it certainly diminishes the importance and value of the right. It is difficult to conceive how a law could otherwise impair an existing right than by withholding the remedy, which is in effect to suspend the right."

"The undoubted right of the Legislature to alter and reform the judicial system, may, it is said, produce delay in the execution of a contract equal to that which results from the present law, and it is urged that all such acts must, upon the same principle, be declared unconstitutional.

"We cannot acquiesce in the final conclusion drawn from these premises, which, without hesitation, we acknowledge to be correct.

"All such laws, the Legislature have an unquestionable right to enact, a right which the people have never surrendered, and the exercise of which is not forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

"But it must be considered, that the primary and essential object of all such laws, is the promotion of the administration of justice, its advancement and improvement. If delay grow out of them; if any thing that bears the semblance of the violation of a contract follow in their train, it is merely the unintended incident and consequence of the exercise of a lawful authority. It is different with the law before us; its very design, as expressed in the title, is to do that against which the constitution has expressed its Veto."

Now our act does not, like the act of 1812, express its design by its title, but purposely and disingenuously expresses a design, not in the contemplation of a member who voted for it. Every body knew and admitted it was a stay law, with a fraudulent title, to prevent the Supreme Court from judicially seeing its *true design*—and yet every member is bound by his oath to observe the Constitution, equally with the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted in anticipation of immediate war, contains the same identical prohibition.

Some, if not all, the advocates of the bill, conceded that in spirit and design it violated the Constitution; but they insisted, that if such a law were not enacted, soldiers could not be found to leave their homes and fight the battles of their country, if the Shylocks left behind might seize and sell their property and leave their wives and children without house or home—and when these orators, on this or any other subject, touched this theme, a truly brave soldier, if he had been present, would have been disgusted at the windy laudation bestowed upon poor soldiers. Every brave man in the field knows well that his countrymen, left at home, are too manly to allow his property to be sacrificed under the Sheriff's hammer, while he is facing our common enemy. The argument rests on the assumption that our army is made up of men unable to pay their debts—whereas on the contrary very many of them are dependent on the collection of debts due them, to support their families and pay their own debts. Under color of protecting the soldier, who neither needs nor asks for any such protection, that innumerable class of debtors, who never pay till they are coerced, will alone be gratified,—I will not say benefitted,—for I think it will generally be ruinous to them. They will have to pay their taxes. The stay law committee, having their eyes steadily fixed on the magnificent idea of inventing a mode of violating the Constitution, not to be reached by the Supreme Court, actually reported their bill so as to hinder the Sheriff from collecting taxes. This was afterwards amended by the insertion of the 16th section of the act, so that now, property may be sold to pay taxes to the State or County and also the direct tax to the Confederate Government. At these sales it will be reputable for Shylock or anybody else to bid and buy—and with the stay law in force, men, not remarkable for punctuality, can borrow no money, no matter what property they may have.

The 6th section of the act provides that "in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same, and return such executions, without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a venditioni exponas, or fieri facias, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding Court which is held 12 months from the teste of such venditioni exponas, or fieri facias, and that all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner."

This section plainly impairs the validity of a contract, and no court can hesitate to declare if unconstitutional. But even if it were constitutional, it will not give the relief intended. It was intended to give the defendant, in executions which had issued at the time the act passed, 12 more months after the return of such executions. Heretofore a levy on chattel property meant a seizure by the sheriff. By this act I suppose the sheriff is not to take the property levied on into his possession. He can't take a bond with security for the fourth-coming of the property, because he can't, with the fi. fa. now in his hands, under this law fix the day of sale. I suppose the construction will be that he is to endorse a levy on a horse or other chattel, as he heretofore levied on land, leaving the property in possession of the defendant. On the return of this levy an order of sale issues, *returnable* 12 months after its teste. At any time during the 12 months, after advertisement, the sheriff may sell—and if the property disappear, any time after the ven. expo. reaches the sheriff's hands, the sheriff will be liable on his official bond. Self protection will compel sheriffs to sell without delay, instead of forbearing to act for 12 months, in the mean time being in effect surety for the defendant. The same observations apply to alias executions and executions issued by Justices of the Peace on existing judgments—and as to all judgments on which no execution had issued at the passage of the act, they are left out of its operation, and the plaintiff may issue his execution and collect his money as heretofore. The act makes no provision to hinder a sale under a deed of trust or mortgage.

Under the operation of this act, the judges of the Superior Courts perform but half the services heretofore required of them, while they receive the same salary as heretofore. In all the Counties where the County Courts heretofore had a jury for the trial of civil suits, the whole business of six Courts is thrown upon one term of the Superior Court. It is obvious that no suit commenced after the passage of this act could ordinarily be tried short of seven years after its commencement.

The strenuous advocates of this bill insisted that the polar idea which must guide all our actions, even though it should bring us in conflict with the constitution, is the defence of the country against our wicked and infatuated enemies: that a stay law was indispensable to our defence—and was consequently a military necessity. This is a most delusive and dangerous argument. Hitherto it has been the pride and boast of the South, that we were conducting this war with strict adherence to the great radical principles of constitutional liberty—while our adversaries, under the tyrant's plea, military necessity, have suppressed the writ of habeas corpus, muzzled the press, and in ways without number disregarded the great fundamental principles of free government so sacredly observed by the British Government. Let every man who would preserve order and good government indignantly frown on this monstrous violation of the constitution under Lincoln's pretext that a great military necessity compels us to disregard the constitution. No such necessity exists. Even a stay law such as that of 1812, would derange the general business of society. The assertion of the principle in any shape, that the General Assembly may at its pleasure, interpose between contracting parties and alter their contracts, deranges society, and consequently *weakens*, instead of *strengthening* the country for military defence. But our law is the most abominable invention to make an effectual stay law, which ever entered the head of sane men. It makes a large stride in the direction of abolishing the judicial branch of the government, and consequently annihilating civil government, for of what use are laws, without courts and judges to interpret and administer them? Two distinguished Senators, each holding a lucrative position in the military department of the government, seriously proposed the total abolition of the Supreme Court, the one suggesting, and the other actually introducing, a bill for that purpose. It is, in substance, a plan to inaugurate anarchy, according to law.

Do the great masses of the people suppose this is a measure calculated or intended to relieve them or to relieve the soldiers? I have not met with one of them so stupid as to entertain this belief. They all know it may help the unscrupulous speculator who owes to laborers and others immense sums of money. If he can postpone or defeat the payment of his debts, it will be convenient to him. But every poor man knows that his credit is invaluable to him. He knows this law destroys his credit. He can't fail to see the wisdom of those who inserted in the Constitution of the United States, and continued in the Constitution of the Confederate States, the provision prohibiting the Legislature from altering the bargains made between man and man. The Constitution makes contracts to pay money as unalterable as the contract by which man and wife take each other for better for worse. When a man promises to pay money at a future day, he makes the promise subject to all intervening contingencies.

But it may be asked what is the use of discussing this question now, the General Assembly having adjourned, and the winter term of the Supreme Court being abolished, what earthly remedy is there? It is feared none of the circuit judges will have independence to disregard the act on account of its palpable unconstitutionality—and if they feel at liberty to act on it in reference to mere expediency, they may deem it best to throw the responsibility on the Supreme Court. The best way to get rid of this ruinous law is for the people in every county in the State to memorialise the Convention to repeal it. Every prudent man in the State knows that no ill blood ought to be got between the Convention and the General Assembly. The people ought therefore, *in every county*, to petition the Convention to repeal it. Such petitions need not go into the reasoning. They should be short. The following would answer:

"The undersigned citizens of ——— County, respectfully petition the Convention to to meet in Raleigh in November next, to repeal the Act of the last General Assembly, entitled, "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," generally known as the "stay law."

If such memorials be sent up, that wise body can repeal this act, without incurring the ire of the General Assembly.

JURIS AMICUS.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Nov. 1.—Wheat 90@1 00. Flour 2 50@3 00. Corn 00@40. Butter 00@20. Bacon 20@00. Lard 15@20. Eggs 8. Apples, green, 40@50 Tallow 15. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 28.—Bacon 23@24. Flour 0 00@7 00. Wheat 0 00@1 25. Corn 60@00. Salt 0 00@2 50. Whiskey 60@65.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—Wheat 1 10@1 20. Corn 80@00. Shoe Thread $2 00@$3 00 per lb. Nails 7@7½. Rio Coffee 50. Liverpool Salt 6 50@7 00 Bacon 25@26.

SALISBURY, Oct. 29.—Bacon 20 @22. Beef 4@5. Butter 20. Tallow 15. Corn 40@50. Flour 2 00@2 50. Lard 12½@14. Salt 6 00. Sugar 14@15. Wheat 70@80.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROBT P. DICK, Esq., of Guilford, a candidate to represent the Sixth District in the next Confederate Congress.

We are requested to announce J. R. McLEAN, Esq., of Greensboro, as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress, from the sixth District, composed of the counties of Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Sept. 27, 1861. 23—td.

THE ELECTION.—The Election for Electors for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and for members of Congress, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, inst. In the camps, on the 31st day of October.

☞ We will print tickets to order only, at two dollars per thousand, CASH.

The following is the ticket "revised and corrected," adopted by the Raleigh Register, the Standard, and a number of other papers:

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For the State at Large.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.
Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

District Electors.

1st John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2d Council Wooton, of Lenoir.
3rd L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland.
5th Thomas Bragg, of Wake.
6th Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th A S Merrimon, of Buncombe.

THE ELECTION—THE CANDIDATES.—In the present congressional campaign we have endeavored to divest ourselves altogether of old party feelings, and think we would have succeeded admirably, had we not discovered "the claws of the cat in the meal-tub" of the Forsyth clique. That very much *surprised* us, and we somewhat lost confidence in the *professions* of some leading *no-party men!*—And when it became so very apparent that the Sentinel *leaned* a little too much towards Mr. McLean, to be impartial, and excuses itself by saying it was an "oversight" in not doing Mr. Dick full justice in the report of the discussion at the court-house, on Tuesday of Superior Court, and only makes the "*amende honorable*" after Mr. Dick complained of the injustice done him by the Sentinel, and after great pains had been taken by our neighbor to print a large number of *extra papers* containing said unjust report of the discussion, wherewith to flood the District,—we became more fully convinced that Mr. Dick had sinned grievously in the eyes of the Breckinridge Democracy of this District, by being a *Union man a little too long!*

The truth in a nut-shell is, Mr. Dick was not swift enough to involve the country in civil war, to please the original secessionists, who were anxious to get out of the Union as speedily as possible, regardless of consequences. But our readers know that Mr. Dick is a Southern man, and all his interests are in the South. He is, however, conservative in his views, and will "do to tie to" under any circumstances. With a majority of such men as Robert P. Dick in the councils of the Southern Confederacy, our interests are safe, and we have nothing to fear from hot haste and and too precipitate action.

☞ Remember, the election will be held on Wednesday next, when you will have an opportunity to show at the ballot box whether you approve of the proscription of Mr. Dick for his political opinion's sake,—for his holding on to the Union so long as there were any hopes of an honorable compromise with the North, in preference to making haste to deluge the country in fratricidal blood.

☞ The report of a battle on the Peninsula turns out to be all a mistake.

☞ See Mr. Minung's advertisement of Classical and Mathematical School.

Mr. Minung is well known as a gentleman and a scholar, and has been teaching a private school for some time, giving general satisfaction.

FROST.—We have had several sharp frosts and cool weather; but the weather is pleasant during the day.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—From the 19th to the 24th inst., about $100,000 worth of contributions for Volunteers in Virginia were registered at Richmond.

Fayetteville Observer.

MANUFACTURE OF POWDER.—A tract of land adjacent to Petersburg has been leased by the Confederate Government, with a view to the establishment of a powder mill.

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—On Friday last, the 34th Regiment N. C. State Troops was mustered into service, at High Point, by Col Winder, one of the assistants in the Adjutant General's office, and on Saturday an election took place for field officers, with the following result:

Colonel, C. Leaventhorpe, of Rutherfordton; Lieutenant Colonel, William A. Houk, of Rowan; Major, Martin Shaffner, of Stanly.

Four Companies of Maj. Morgan's Rifle Regiment are now in camp at High Point. This, when formed, will make the 35th Regiment organized in this State.

FOUND DEAD.—We learn that Mathias Wagoner, of Davidson County, was found dead, in the woods, last week, with his double-barreled shot gun lying some twenty steps from him. He was squirrel hunting, and the presumption is he shot himself accidentally while he was standing on a log, with his hand on the muzzle of the gun, the load passing through his hand into his body. He leaves a wife and children.

THE NORTHERN ARMY.—The papers have it that one of the Southern soldiers, recently escaped from Washington city, brings the intelligence that Gen. McClellan has an army of one hndred and twenty thousand infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and one hundred batteries. He is waiting to drill the two latter arms of the service. A general attack is not contemplated until the middle of November. His policy is to advance in three columns, a mile at a time, and fortify as he proceeds.

☞ The company noticed as being organized in our last, under Capt. Wheeler, is not, strictly speaking, a Forsyth Company, a number of citizens from Davidson and Forsyth forming the company jointly.

WITHDRAWN.—We learn from a card in the State Journal, that Dr. T. W. Keen, of Rockingham, has withdrawn from the Congressional campaign. Messrs. Dick and McLean are therefore now the only candidates for Congress in this District.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer learns from a Wilkesborough correspondent, that Capt. Barber, with the 4th Wilkes company, and Col. Hartzag's company, from Ashe, set out for High Point on the 22d.

☞ There was a rumor here on Wednesday morning, originating from a despatch on the "way bill" from High Point, to the effect that a large fleet of Northern vessels had appeared in the Wilmington harbor.

The papers received on Thursday morning, with dates as late as the 30th and 31st October, do not notice the circumstance, which leads us to believe it was a false alarm.

☞ Our thanks to Mr. Samuel Shultz for a mess of the finest Sweet Potatoes of the season,—the largest weighing four and a quarter pounds.

Elected.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., Sam'l H. Boyd, Esq., of Rockingham, was elected a member of the House of Commone *vice* Capt. Thomas Slade resigned.

DRUMS.—Messrs. Samuel Nelson and son, near McLeansville, Guilford county, are manufacturing drums.

Judge of the Sixth Circuit.—The Governor and Council of State have appointed Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Alamance, Judge of the Superior Court for the Sixth Circuit, vice Hon. J. M. Dick, deceased.

Sequestration Act.—In the Confederate Court at Charleston on the 24th inst., Judge Magrath delivered his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Sequestration Act, refusing to sustain the demurrer of Messrs. Pettigru, Mitchell and Whaley.

Foreign Postage.

The following article which we clip from the New Orleans *Delta*, may be interesting to a number of our readers:

The foreign mail lately arranged from this city to Tampico, there to take the British mail steamer, will leave here on the 10th of this month, and again on the 10th of December. As soon thereafter as the proper arrangements can be made, the mail will be semi-monthly, departing on the 10th and 25th of each month. The tariff of charges on out going letters, including the Confederate postage from this city, is as follows, double and multiple weights in proportion:

Single letters, ½ oz. or less to Mexico,	$0 50
" " " " to Cuba,	0 75
" " " " to other W. I. Isl.	0 85
" " " " to Europe,	1 00

Letters from abroad can be received through the same route, the foreign postage being prepaid to Tampico, and the letters being indorsed "By the West India Mail, via Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras." Outgoing letters from other points in the Confederate States than New Orleans should, with the amount of postage required by the above tariff, be inclosed in an outer envelope, addressed "Costa's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster at New Orleans," and the Confederate postage to this point must be prepaid.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Potomac.

The intelligence from the lines on the Potomac is that Leesburg is still occupied by our forces, and that none of the enemy are on the Virginia side of the Potomac near this position of our lines. The enemy opposite Leesburg had fallen back.—The intelligence is that positively there were no indications of any action on the upper Potomac. The enemy still hold Lewinsville and Vienna.

Official intelligence was received last evening, that the Potomac is effectually closed. No vessel has passed our batteries, up or down, for the last two days.—Richmond Dispatch, 26th ultimo.

From Washington.

RICHMOND, Oct. 23.—Intelligent gentleman just from Washington, says that the Lincoln forces in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, are 200,000 strong, and well equipped, with the exception of their Cavalry, which are much inferior to the Confederate Cavalry.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post asserts that foreign capitalists have offered Mr. Chase to take 100,000,000 of the United States loan, at 6½ per cent.

RICHMOND, Oct 27.—Advices received from Washington state that Lord Lyons has written a letter to Secretary Seward in relation to arrests on mere suspicion or supposition. He insists that such arrests are unauthorised by law and is a violation of the Treaty of Amity between England a the United States. Lord Lyons cites two cases, British subjects, who have been arrested in violation of said treaty, without any ground.

Seward answers that both the cases referred to had been liberated after proof of their innocence had been established and claims the right to arrest and imprison any person suspicioned during and pending the rebellion. Seward's reply is very wordy.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—Advices from Norfolk, dated on Thursday, says the commander at Old Point declines receiving any more Flags of truce.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Yesterday Gen. Sherman telegraphed an urgent demand for reinforcements, and on the arrival of Secretary Cameron here, orders were sent for 8000 troops to sent to Kentucky immediately. Louisville may now be considered safe.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Fremont has been removed by the positive order of Lincoln.—Gen. Hunter will succeed him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Dispatches received here announce that more troops are going into Kentucky. It is said that the Federal Government has been swindled out of $60,000, by some new rascalities introduced by Col. Young in the purchase of horses. Col. Young has been jailed at Indianapolis.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Advices from South western Missouri state that a number of Indian warriors were in arms against the South, near the Creek Agency. Their force was some 1,700 men. An expedition, under the command of Col. Cooper, was being fitted out to quell the emeute.

We have no very late news from the Potomac or the Peninsula. Late accounts from Roanoke Island represent everything to be quiet. The rumors of large reinforcements at Hatteras are doubtful.

From Missouri.

Fight & Retreat of Jeff. Thompson.

MEMPHIS.—The Greenville, Mo., correspondent of the *Appeal*, in a letter dated the 22nd, says that Gen. Jeff. Thompson engaged the federals at Fredericktown on Monday the 21st. The enemy were 5000 strong; the Confederates, 1,300.—After several hours' severe fighting Gen. Thompson retreated, with the loss of 42. The Federal loss is reported at over 400. They had five rifled cannon. Thompson had two common guns. Several officers on both sides were killed.

From Kentucky.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The Register of this morning reports a fight between General Zollicoffer and the Lincolnites from Camp Dick Robinson. The latter were entrenched near Rock Castle Ford. Gen. Zollicoffer attacked and drove the enemy from their entrenchments. The Confederates lost five killed and 23 wounded, but took 40 prisoners. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is not known. Gen. Zollicoffer fell back to prevent his supply train from being cut off.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch to the Union and American, dated at Bowling Green to-day, says that the Federals have retreated from Bacon Creek and Nolin to Muldrough's hill, after destroying the bridge over the Nolin, which they had but recently rebuilt.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—Two Federal gunboats landed on Friday night, fifteen miles below Eddyville, thirty infantry and fifty cavalry, and marched on to Eddyville. The Federals were surrounded by Capt. Wilcox's company, while at breakfast, on Saturday morning. Our troops fired on the Federals, killing three and wounding several others.—Capt. Wilcox was wounded in the affair.

A private dispatch from Paris, Tenn., says that Mayfield, Ky., was burnt on the 22nd ult., by two thousand Federals.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—Gentlemen who left Louisville on the 22d inst., says troops from the North are rapidly pouring into Louisville—that Gen McCook's forces between Louisville and Nolen numbered not less than 30,000. Three regiments of Pennsylvania, with eight pieces of artillery; one Indiana and one Minnesota regiments, arrived at Louisville on the 21st and 22d, and were immediately sent to McCook's command at Elizabethtown.

Two regiments from Michigan are hourly expected.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 22d, says at least one dozen additional Northern regiments will arrive in Kentucky before the close of the month.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—An extra of the Messilla Times, September 27th, reports that a detachment of Confederates, numbering 108, officers and men, under the command of Capt. Coopwood, of the Texas Mounted Regiment, defeated four companies of U. S. Regulars at Allamsa. The United States loss is 20 killed. Reinforcements have started from Mesilla to Capt. Coopwood. It is expected he would be able to take Fort Craig in forty-eight hours.

The loss of Capt. Coopwood is but 3 wounded. At Lamosa a volunteer company from New Mexico surrendered to Capt. Coopwood without firing a gun.

Secretary Seward's Opinion About the Southern Rebellion.—NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Washington, states that Secretary Seward had assured members of the diplomatic body that the little affair growing out of the Southern insurrection will blow over within three months, and all the ports will be opened, and peace and prosperity be restored to the entire country.

The official report from the Confederate side of the affrir at Santa Rosa Island, gives our loss at 20 killed, 42 wounded, and 91 prisoners.—rather a dear victory.

The Tennessee Legislature has elected Hon. L. C. Haynes, a secession Democrat, and Hon. G. A. Henry, a Union Whig, to the Confederate Senate.

From the Richmond Despatch of Tuesday.

RUMORS FROM THE BORDER.

A report reached us yesterday that a skirmish took place on Saturday last near Romney, Hampshire county, Va., which resulted disastrously to the small force engaged on our side. The first statement was that the enemy captured two hundred prisoners, sixty horses, and four pieces of artillery. Subsequent accounts pronounced this a great exaggeration; that only ten of our men were captured, while the Federals are said to have suffered considerably. We give the report for what it is worth, since it has been officially confirmed. Col. McDonald was in command of the Southern force in the vicinity of Romney.

There were other rumors from the Potomac line yesterday, none of which had any foundation in fact. The Yankees have not yet advanced on Fairfax, although there is some reason to apprehend that such a movement is in contemplation.

From Romney.—Richmond, Oct 29.—A passenger from the mountains re-affirms the withdrawal of the Confederates from Romney, but denies that there was any loss to our forces. The Yankees appeared at Romney in large numbers while the Confederates had only about six hundred. The latter retired early to Winchester, where some apprehensions existed that the Federals would advance on the town.

DEPARTURE OF FLEET FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

We understand that official advices were received at the War Department last evening announcing that the Federal fleet, which has been in Hampton Roads for some time past, had departed seaward. Its probable destination is believed to be somewhere on the coast of North Carolina, although a more distant point may be in contemplation.

The fleet took a large number of troops.—There were several war vessels thoroughly equipped for effective operations, and no doubt the intention is to make if possible, a formidable attack.

[The number of Federal vessels in Hampton Roads was about 60; thirty were men of war.]

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The Rolla correspondent of the Democrat, of this city, under date of the 19th inst., furnishes the following items of news:

Scouts who have just come in from the West report that Gen. Price has made a stand at Carthage, 60 miles from Springfield.

The Confederates at Vienna have dispersed; a portion will go home and the others will join Gen Johnston's army.

Gen. Johnston has been placed in command of all the Confederate forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbiding the removal of any more property from that State.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the Democrat, dated at Jefferson City on the 20th inst., reports that a detachment of 150 men, under Maj. White, had surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington, and captured the place, with a quantity of guns, pistols, and other articles. The rebels threw away many things in their flight, also two pieces of cannon.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 25.—A gentleman reached here this evening, who left General Floyd's command on the 20th inst., and says that the Federals have evacuated the entire Valley of the Kanawha, and that Gen. Floyd was now on his way to Kentucky. General Loring, after sending a detachment down the Kanawha Valley, was returning with his forces to his old position near Valley Mountain. Gen. Lee was still at Meadow Bluff.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—Secretary Seward has addressed a Communication to the several Governors of the Federal States, intimating that European Agents in the Confederate States may involve the United States in a foreign War, and urges the Governors to place their coasts in a proper state for defence. He suggests that the Federal Government will pay a proportion of the expenditure for such purposes.

He also pretends that there is now less apprehension of such trouble than at any time since the war began!

In the Episcopal Convention at Columbia on Saturday last the proposition to change the name of the Church from Protestant Episcopal to Catholic Reformed was voted down by an overwhelming majority, three of the Bishops and two of the clergy voting in favour of the change, while six Bishops, seven of the Clergy and five of the Laity voted against the proposition. On motion of Bishop Elliott, of Ga., it was decided that the name of the Church should be "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States."

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—Judge Ochiltree, in an address delivered in Jefferson, Cass county, Texas, last week, stated there were now in the field, armed and equipped and in active service, 245,000 Southern troops, and that there were 54,000 more in camps of instruction in the various States.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Public notice is given that the fifteen million loan has been all taken and the books closed.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—James G. Burr, Esq., Teller of the Bank, has been elected its Cashier, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Savage.

The Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Directors have declared a dividend of eight per cent. from the profits of the company for the past twelve months.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School.

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made before that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

Notes of the War.

The Battle of Leesburg, &c.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

MANASSA, Oct. 24, 1861.

Probably more facts concerning the battle of Leesburg are known in Richmond than here. A great many rumors are in circulation, but genuine facts well authenticated, are hard to obtain. Although I have nothing new to communicate, I cannot refrain from going over previous statements, cutting them down a little from the lofty demensions they have obtained. The first story was nearer correct than any other, as the latter relations are very much exaggerated and falsified. I do not allude so much to the published account as I do to the rumors and reports current here and at Centreville.

Although I was not allowed the privilege of conversing with the prisoners, their statement came to me through a gentleman who did.—Col. Milton Cogswell, the man from whom the most was expected, on account of his superior intelligence and education, proved the least friendly of all. He was an old army officer, and was at one time, if I am correctly informed, commandant at West Point. He was born in the State of Indiana, was appointed cadet from that State, and entered the U. S. army as brevet second Lieutenant in the 4th infantry, July 1st 1849 In 1855 he was made a first Lieut. in the 8th infantry. During this fight he had no command, but was captured while on special duty, probably as an engineer. It is reported here that Col. Cogswell has expressed a wish that he be speedily exchanged, in order that he may again enter the war against us. Col. Lee, of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, is very communicative, and gave a very fair account of the fight. All the prisoners tell different stories, and endeavor to suppress the truth as much as possible.

One thing I notice in these prisoners that has not been seen in those previously captured, and that is an impertinent and self assured air, as much as to say that their captivity will not be long after the Grand Army gets in motion.

They feel confident that we are to be conquered, and that the Southern States will soon become subjugated provinces of the North.—No former prisoners have been so confident or as hopeful of success.

Judging from a comparison of the different stories, I should say the force of the enemy was considerably over-rated. All the prisoners, some 650 in number, are from four regiments, the 15th, and 20th Massachusetts, the 42nd New York (Tammany,) and Baker's California. Three men, two of whom were brought in this evening, were from Rhode Island, and belonged to the 3rd Rhode Island Battery, company B. It is very probable if many other regiments had been on the field, some few would have been captured from them. The prisoners state they did not have above 4,000 men, this side the river, but they acknowledge a large force ready to cross.

At the risk of carrying coals to Newcastle, I will repeat what I have heard of the affair today, premising that I have no idea that it is correct in every particular. In comparison with other statements, the reader may draw his own conclusions.

Gen. Evans fell back to Goose Creek on Saturday, and on Monday morning the Federals commenced crossing in boats, and at once advanced towards the town, Before the enemy had reached the town the 8th Virginia was sent forward to meet them. This regiment was partially relieved by the 18th Mississippi, which advanced to the front and bore the brunt of the fight during the day. To give a better view of it, I may say that the enemy landed in squads or companies from their boats and immediately marched into the interior. The first squad was encountered by the 8th Virginia about a mile and a half from the river, and were driven back. Another was met by the 17th Mississippi and also driven back. The largest and principal force of the fighting men were met by the 18th Mississippi, the members of which fought "more like devils" than human beings, driving everything before them, and inflicting severe loss upon such of the Federals as stood their ground before them.

As fast as the men could be landed from the boats they were marched up, but the fierce charges of the Virginians and the volleys from the deadly Mississippi rifle made sad havoc among them. The 8th was posted at the northwestern part of the town, and from here to the river fought their way, making many dangerous but successful charges with the bayonet & the bowieknife. In one place a portion of the Massachusetts men became entangled in a morass and were thrown into confusion. They were fiercely attacked and at once laid down their arms. The Mississippians also had many such hand-to-hand encounters during the day, and fought until night, and until the enemy was either killed, captured, drowned or driven beyond the Potomac.

The whole affair appears to have been a succession of skirmishes always resulting in the defeat of the Federals, occurring as freqrently as the men could be landed from the boats in sufficient force.

The general results of the battle as they are given to day, are as follows: The force of the enemy landed on this side was about 4,000, consisting of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, the California and Tammany regiments, and three pieces of the Rhode Island Battery.—Their loss in killed will reach 100, and their wounded three times as many. These were immediately put upon a large scow, or flat, and sent across the river, but they were overturned and by this means quite 300 were drowned.—It is said the river was black with floating bodies, and that the shrieks of the drowning was terrible. When night came it was found that we had about 600 prisoners, all, or nearly all of whom, are now in Richmond.

Our force consisted of the 8th Va., and the 17th and 18th Mississippi, and the 13th reg from the same State. This latter was held in reserve, and took no active part in the fight.—Our loss is estimated at one hundred and eighty. The highest number reported as killed is forty five. I may here add that the enemy had upwards of 12,000 men on the opposite side of the river, but were unable to set them across, in the face of the terriele fire that was opened upon every boat.

None of the prisoners seem to know the object of the expedition. Some think a general advance was contemplated, and such blame McDowell fof not supporting them.—My own opinion is, that the enemy had supposad Gen. Evans had withdrrwn his forces, and that Leesburg could be easily occupied and fortified.—By holding it they have the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The statement that six pieces of artillery was captured was erroneus. The prisoners concur in the assertion that they had but three pieces along. The error arose from a courier who counted the pieces and the caisons together, as he saw them stand after the fight.

Col Baker, probably the grandest rascal in the whole Northern army, was shot early in the day, and fell with five bullets through his breast. This information is given by Col. Cogswell, who saw him fall.

There is nothing of unusual interest at this point. Every person is very much interested in getting news of the fight, and no one can go into the streets without being cross questioned to the extent of his knowledge of the affair.—The presence of the prisoners was quite cheering, and as good a show for the boys as a circus, or horse race. The Yankees seemed to care little about being gazed at, and lounged around the grounds smiling and chatting with each other, or bartering their hats and fine overcoats to our men.

It is reported this evening that our pickets have been driven in beyond Fairfax, and that the Federal Scouts are advancing slowly. I do not learn that they are coming in any force.—The general opinion here is that McClellan will be forced to fight within a few days, unless indeed, the mind of the people can be diverted by an attack elsewhere—at Newbern, N C, or some other similar point. BOHEMIAN.

THE FIGHTING POPULATION OF THE SOUTH.

The N. Y. Herald of the 27th ult., compiles from the United States census of 1860, the number of fighting men in the seceded States between the ages of 18 and 45, which we presume is about correct:

Alabama,	105,000
Arkansas,	65,000
Florida,	16,000
Georgia,	119,000
Louisiana,	74,000
Missis ippi,	71,000
North Carolina,	132,000
Tennessee,	167,000
Texas,	84,000
Virginia,	221,000
South Carolina,	60,000
Total,	1,116,000

SEQUESTRATION ACT.

The Charleston papers are discussing the morality and constitutionality of the Sequestration act, passed by the late Confederate Congress. Doctors differ often upon very plain questions. The Sequestration act is a *war* measure, and can only be justified as such. In this case it was purely a retalliatory measure, and its morality must be determined by its conformity or disagreement with the principles which bind and control Christian nations in a state of war. If war be justifiable, as no one can doubt in our case, then all retaliatory acts which come within the spirit of and are sustained by the laws of nations, which are designed to embarrass, cripple and wesken the enemy, are justifiable.—Private individuals suffer for a time in their property, because they are part and parcel of the enemy; but they are entitled to redress from their government for all losses, when the war ends.

The Congress, therefore, as the war making and law making power in the Confederate government in the Southern States has the constitutional power to enact laws to afflict and cripple all individuals co-operating with the enemy, in their personal & chattel property. There can be no doubt of this. But the case may be different with all real estate in the several States held in part or in whole by alien enemies. According to eminent jurists, the State possesses the "fee simple and eminent domain," over the landed property within its limits, which, if correct, fixes the title of sovereignty over said property in the State whose Legislature alone, has the right to sequestrate it. The Congress in this view of the case, therefore trenches upon the sovereignty and rights of the States, and transcends its authority, when it enacts a law affecting the landed interests of alien enemies in the several States.—*Standard.*

Correspondence Mobile Register.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

WARRINGTON, Fla., Sept. 20.—A woman in camp is a *rara aris*, a sight good for sore eyes They are like angel visits, "few and far between." However, I have several times seen one lately, and she comes upon a most painful and sorrowful mission, to see a brother who is under sentence of death for striking an officer. He is a fine looking young man. I have never witnessed a scene so harrowing to my feelings, so painfully impressive, as the prison scene, in which she first met him. I never heard pathos and eloquence equal to hers. The spectators were in tears. I was sent for by her and went to the prison. I would not, for a long time, announce my arrival, but stood at a distance, held in awe by the singular scene. In the dim light of the prison, she was kneeling by her brother, and uttering such a prayer as I never heard before. A friend and relative accompanied her, and to him I at last announced myself. But it was long before he could talk coherently. "My God! and this war!" was his reiterated exclamation.

His sister had hurried to see him at the first notice of his situation. She has labored for his salvation, moral and spiritual, with the spirit of an angel. She obtained a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, and went as fast as steam could take her to Richmond to get a pardon for him. The President was sick, but she saw the Secretary of War, and he advised her to come back and get a petition for his pardon. Back she came, and with great difficulty got one numerously signed by officers. One officer of high rank refused to sign it. She seemed much affected at this, and asked me what she should do. I replied, "Go to him yourself, Madame, and he will sign it. I know that you are irresistible, and no man with a heart in his body can say 'no' to you." I had signed it myself against my views of military discipline, but I would have torn the "articles of war" into atoms, rather than grieve that noble woman by refusing her request.—She took my advice, went in person to the refusant officer, *and he did sign it.* She started that same night to Richmond again, to plead for her brother's life. He was to have been shot today at noon. This morning an order came postponing the execution of the sentence. I look for her soon again from Richmond. Heaven speed her efforts. She is a young married woman, and lucky is the man who has such a wife. She is, indeed, a jewel, and if her mother *has any more like her* at home, I shall go to see them when the war is over.

The shipment of cotton to the United States from England during the last 4 months amounted to 3,700 bales.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, for the current year, will be held in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 19th of November, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Delegates will be passed over the Railroads at half fare, and entertained during the meeting free of cost. It is hardly necessary to say that the unsettled condition of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and that the Executive Committee, in fixing the time and place, have endeavored to consult the convenience of the larger number of the members of the Association.

The ensuing meeting is one of great importance, the situation and hopes of the country demanding the most active exertions on the part of all who hold positions of responsibility towards the public; and never was there a time when teachers, authors, and friends of education should labor with better prospects of immediate usefulness to the State.

We are now in a country that has just commenced its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present on the stage will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this Young Republic.

No portion of this generation hold places of more importance than those occupied by the persons engaged in the cause of education, and we cannot but hope that our educators will be fully impressed with a sense of their obligations, and rise to the dignity of the crisis in which they are placed.

We are happy to announce that the prospects of our Association were never brighter, and that by the blessing of Providence, the difficulties of the times have not impaired its powers of usefulness.

Ex. Com. { C. H. WILEY, *Sup. Com. Sch.*; J. D. CAMPBELL, *Rec. Sec.*; C. C. COLE, *Cor. Sec.*

October 22nd, 1861.

☞ Newspapers of the State will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The first Congress of the Confederate States, under the permanent Constitution, will be composed of twenty-two Senators and eighty-seven Representatives.

The representation will be as follows, being in the ratio of one member for every ninety thousand of population, on the Federal basis, counting three fifths for slaves.

We add, in a separate column, the electoral vote of each State in the Confederacy:

	Representation.	Votes.
Virginia,	16	18
North Carolina,	10	12
South Carolina,	6	8
Georgia,	10	12
Florida,	2	4
Alabama,	9	11
Louisiana,	6	8
Texas,	6	8
Arkansas,	4	6
Mississippi,	7	9
Tennessee,	11	13
	87	109

The House, as constituted now, is composed, therefore, of 87 members, and the whole electoral vote is 109. This last number will not be altered between this time and the election next month. The number of the House may be increased by the accession of new States before the meeting of Congress in February. There are some States which may be in the Confederacy then.

From the Milton Chronicle.

LIFE-EVERLASTING.

As hops will be difficult to obtain, life-everlasting has been suggested as a substitute. We have been using this valuable plant in our family for several years, and can recommend it cordially. Many even prefer it to hops, as the flavor of the bread is more pleasant. Now is the time to gather it, before a hard frost. Gather the flowers by breaking off the tops, spread them in the shade, and when dry put them in a bag.

To make yeast, take a double handful and boil in a half gallon of water, strain and thicken the liquid with flour, about the consistency of batter; add a tablespoonful of molasses or sugar, and a little salt. Put in a jug slightly corked, and shake it now and then. It will rise in two or three hours if placed near the fire or stove to keep it warm. It will then be fit for use as yeast. It can be made into leaven by thickening with corn meal, and make it out into thin cakes, and dry in the shade as soon as possible. A half cake will cause a quart of flour to rise.

The life-everlasting may be used as a poultice instead of hops, as an anodyne. It is sold for that purpose at the markets in England.

From the Milton [N. C.] Chronicle.

A NOTORIOUS BIGAMIST.

Ed. C. Bolling, the redoubtable bigamist, is decidedly the biggest rascal of the age in which he lives. With a wife in this county, where he was born and raised, he leaves home under the pretext of going South on business; stops in Greensboro' and passed himself off as Sidney T. Smith, a rich planter of Alabama; studies law under Jas. T. Morehead, (althongh very illiterate, can hardly write his name,) succeeds in getting scores of pretty girls—the elite—dead in love with him, (or rather with his big bogus estate,) finally marries one not ten miles from his lawful wife; they dash about considerably; visit all about in his old neighborhood, and his two wives meet and sleep under the same roof; wife No. 1 has heard how much Smith is like Bolling, (who plays shy at this critical period,) and No 2 joins in the husband discussion—delights to expatiate on Mr. S's large posessions. But in the course of time his villainy leaks out; he is caged for three or four years, and publicly whipped once or twice a year. The jail bird is uncaged; and now he swindles this man and that out of money; steals this horse and that buggy; marries again, and the Lord only knows how often again; the last effort we heard of his making was near Prospect Hill, hard by his first wife, and but for F. L. Warren, Esq., he would have ruined a young lady of fortune. His headquarters at this time were at Hillsboro', where he passed as a wealthy Alabamian, travelling around wish his wife, (he had a woman with him.) Under pretence of buying land it was his custom to sally out nearly every day reconnoitering the country, but the truth was he went out courting; but Mr. Warren who knew him, (Bolling knew his horse too well) met with him at the house in which the scamp was at the moment urging a speedy consummation of the nuptial tie, and as soon as he saw Mr. W., he fled on the back of a stolen horse; leaving landlords, merchants and others in Hillsboro' large legacies. We next hear of him in the following article:

Edward Bolling, *alias* William F. Davis, *alias* Sidney T. Smith, whom we advertised some weeks ago as having swindled Mr. Thos. E. Brown, of this place, out of a horse and buggy, has been heard from. He traded off the horse and buggy near Wytheville, Va., where he passed himself as William E. Terry. He spent some days in that section, and represented himself as an agent for purchasing army supplies, and bought cattle, bacon, &c., but paid for nothing. He was pretty successful there in his swindling operation, as we learn from one of his victims. Mr. Brown will recover his horse and buggy. Bolling is gone.

A Speech for All Time.

Our attention has been called to a speech delivered by the Roman Consul Paulus Æmilius, in the year A. M. 3836, a little more than two thousand years ago, which the Historian Rollin has preserved (vol 4, page 217 of Lippincott's Library edition.) It is so admirably appropriate to the present time, when we have so many *generals* who stay at home and advise Lee, and Beauregard, and Johnston, as to the best mode for conducting their campaigns, that we are tempted to copy the speech entire. It is not equal length to a stump or congressional speech of the present day, but is rather superior in quality to most of them. The speaker had just been chosen Consul, with special reference to his taking the command in the existing war with the Macedonians, and the following may be called his "Inaugural Speech":

"You seem to me, Romans, to have expressed more joy when Macedonia fell to my lot, than when I was elected consul, or entered upon that office; and to me your joy seemed to be occasioned by the hopes you conceived, that I should put an end, worthy of the grandeur and reputation of the Roman people to a war, in your opinion has already been of too long continuance. I have reason to believe that the same gods, who have occasioned Macedonia to fall to my lot, will also assist me with their protection in conducting and terminating this war successfully; but of this I may venture to assure you that I shall do my utmost not to fall short of your expectations. The senate has very wisely regulated everything necessary in the expedition I am charged with, and as I am ordered to set out immediately, I shall make no delay; and I know that my colleague, C. Licinius, out of his great zeal for the public service, will raise and march off the troops appointed for me, with as much ardour and expedition as if they were for himself. I shall take care to remit to you, as well as to the senate, an exact account of all that passes; and you may rely upon the certainty and truth of my letters; but I beg of you, as a great favor, that you will not give credit to or lay any weight, out of credulity, upon the light reports which are frequently spread about without any foundation. I perceive well, that in this war, more than any other, watever resolution people may form to obviate these rumors, they will not fail to make impression, and inspire I know not what discouragement. There are those who, in company, and even at table, command armies, make dispositions, and prescribe all the operations of the campaign. They know better than we where we should encamp, and what posts it is necessary for us to seize; at what time and by what defile, we ought to enter Macedonia; where it is proper to have magazines; from whence, either by sea or land, we are to bring provisions; when we are to fight the enemy and when lie still. They not only prescribe what is best to do, but for deviating ever so little from their plans, they make it a crime in their consul, and cite him before their tribunal. But know, Romans, the effect of this is very prejudicial to your generals. All have not the resolution and constancy of Fabius, to despise impertinent reports. He could choose rather to suffer the people, upon such unhappy rumors, to invade his authority, than to ruin his affairs, in order to preserve their opinion, and an empty name. I am far from believing, that generals stand in no need of advice; I think, on the contrary, that whoever would conduct everything alone, upon his own opinion, and without counsel, shows more presumption than prudence. But some may ask, how then shall we act reasonably? In not suffering any person to obtrude their advice upon your generals, but such as are, in the first place, versed in the art of war, and have learned from experience what it is to command; and, in the second, who are upon the spot, who know the enemy, are witnesses in person to all that passes, and share with us in all the dangers. If thre be any one who conceives himself capable of assisting me with his counsels in the war you have charged me with, let him not refuse to do the republic that service, but let him go with me into Macedonia; ships horses, tents, provisions shall all be supplied him at my charge. But if he will not take so much trouble, and prefers the tranquility of the city to the dangers and fatigues of the field, let him not take upon him to hold the helm, and continue idle in the port. The city of itself supplies sufficient matter of discourse on other subjects; but as for these, let him be silent upon them; and know, that we shall not regard any counsels, but such as shall be given us in the camp itself."

The Historian adds the following appropriate remarks:

"This discourse of Paulus Æmilius, which abounds with reason and good sense, shows that men are the same in all ages of the world. People have a propensity for examining, criticising, and condemning the conduct of generals; and do not observe that doing so is a manifest contradiction to reason and justice. What can be more absurd and rediculous than to see persons, without any knowledge or experience in war, set themselves up for censors of the most able generals, and pronounce with a magisterial air upon their actions? for the most experienced can make no certain judgment without being upon the spot; the least circumstance of time, place, disposition of the troops, secret orders not divulged, being capable of making an absolute change in the general rules of conduct. But we must not expect to see a failing reformed, which had its source in the curiosity and vanity of human nature; and generals would do wisely, after the example of Paulus Æmilius, to despise these city reports, and crude opinions of idle people, who have nothing else to do, and have generally as little judgment as business."

The whole chapter is full of interest.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
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Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.)

There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

☞ A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.

J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.

Lewisville, Oct. 11, 1861. 25-td.

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

We are authorized by the Quartermaster at Raleigh to state, that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

Papers throughout the State will please copy the above notice.—*Ral. Standard.*

We publish below a couple of advertisements by the Quartermaster, to which we call the attention of our readers:

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 25-3t

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTed by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and CRACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

JUST PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia,
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina, &c., &c., &c., &., &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information, Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael, vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C.

OIL CAKE!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, say once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem or Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 18, 1861. 26-3t

GOOD LARD WANTED,

for which a fair price will be paid,

E. A. VOGLER.

COPPERAS, Blue Vitriol, and Putty, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast Powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

EVERY DAY.

Let us not teach and preach so much,
But cherish, rather than profess;
Be careful how the thoughts we touch
Of God, and Love, and Holiness.

A charm, most spiritual, faint,
And delicate, forsakes the breast;
Bird-like, when it perceives the taint
Of prying breath upon its nest.

Using, enjoying, let us live;
Set here to grow, what should we do
But take what soil and climate give?
For thence must come our sap and hue:

Blooming as sweetly as we may,
Nor beckon comers nor debar;
Let them take balm or sallaway,
According as their natures are.

Look straight at things from the soul,
But boast not much to understand;
Make each new action sound and whole,
Then leave it in its place unscann'd:

Be true, devoid of aim or care,
Nor posture nor autagonise;
Know well that clouds of this our air
But seem to wrap the mighty skies:

Search starry mysteries overhead,
Where wonders beaming, yet bear in mind
That earth's our planet, firm to tread,
Nor in the star-dance left behind.

For nothing is witheld, be sure,
Our being needed to have shown;
The far was meant to be obscure,
The near waa placed so to be known.

Cast we no astrologic scheme
To map the course we must pursue;
But use the lights whene'er they beam,
And every trusty landmark too.

The Future let us not permit
To choke us in its shadow's clasp;
It cannot touch us, nor we it;
The present moment's in our grasp.

Soul severed from the truth is sin;
The dark and dizzy gulf is doubt;
Truth never moves—unmoved therein,
Our road is straight and firm throughout.

This road forever doth abide,
The universe, if fate so call,
May sink away on either side;
But this and God at once shall fall.

Humorous.

A GOOD ONE ON GEN. MAGRUDER.

Every body on the Ouachita river, and especially in Monroe and Trenton, Louisiana, knows Ned Phelps, former clerk of the magnificent steamer, "Pargoud." Ned is a private in company A, of the "Cresent Rifles," First Louisiana Battallion, better known as the "Charley Dreux Battallion." This batallion was, and is on the peninsula, under Gen J. B Magruder. For a while Gen. Magruder used to take the troops under his command, and carry them on long and wearisome marches through the peninsula. On one of these expeditions he had marched—so the boys say—the Dreux Battallion 16 hours, through a drenching rain, when, finally, morning came, with the "boys" broken down and nearly famished. No particular hardship in this, as it is occasionally the fate of all soldiers—so to supper. Gen. Magruder, being *General*, went to a farm house, near his encampment, and ordered a hot breakfast. It was soon forthcoming and the General had just begun to enjoy it when Ned Phelps walked in, and, without saying a word to the General or anybody else, commenced eating very heartily. The General "leaned back amazed, as at him he gazed," and laid down his knife and fork with just breath enough to ask:

"Sir, do you know whom you are eating with?"

"No!" replied Ned, still helping himself.—"No, I don't know who I'm eating with. *Since I came soldiering I hav'nt been at all particular whom I eat with, so the victuals were clean.*"

The way that two men were caught in Randolph County, was thus:

A volunteer company was passing along the road, bound for High Point, where their regiment was to be organized, and saw two young men in a pretty large field, pulling fodder.—Some of the members of the company hailed the young men and asked why they did not turn out to defend their country, telling them to "come along." The young men said they would, just as soon as they got through with that field. As by one impulse, the company, to the chagrin of the fodder pullers, jumped the fence, to the number of a hundred, and went to work, and in an inconceivably short time, the field was finished, and the men swore that their young friends had now no excuse for not going, but must go. Finally, they did'nt go, but sent John in their place—*demi john*. The scene, generally, was rich. The company decided that the John had more "spirits" in him than the two young men of fodder.

The Athens (Geo.) Banner relates the following:

A gentleman, who was in Augusta when the Yankee prisoners passed through there on their way to New Orleans, relates the following conversation between one of the prisoners and a "cullud gemman;"

Yankee, from car window, to darkie on platform—"Are you a slave or free-man?"

Darkie—"Well, I ain't what you might call a free nigger, but I'm right smart freer dan you is 'bout dis time."

A woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore, "That he had worked on the farm ever since he was born."

The Lawyer who cross examined her said:

"You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?"

"I do."

"What did he do the first year?"

"He milked!"

The Lawyer evaporated.

The widow of a celebrated musician had inscribed upon his monument, "He is gone where only his music can be excelled." The widow of a pyrotechnist saw this, and had inscribed on her husband's tombs, "He is gone where only his fireworks can be excelled."

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stiich, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland' Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

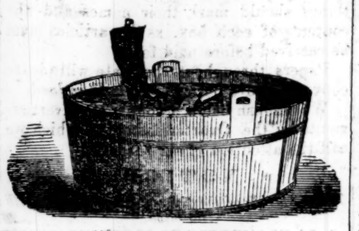
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES,
R. L. PATTERSON, } Commissioners.
I. G. LASH.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
YADKIN COUNTY. } July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89 Acres, tax	1856,	$ 3 56
J. M. Myers&others,	61 "	" 1858,	$ 2 62
Elizabeth Hampton,	2 "	" 1859-60	$12 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	303 "	" 1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-6-9t-fee $5.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker,	I T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson,	Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon,	T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble, 3	A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis,	C. A. Transu,
A F. Fulkison,	Jno. Worsham,
Miss Jinney E Jong,	H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices. Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to concea the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leav

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jne 22, 1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 6, 1860. 48-tf.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Poltics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If snbscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If snbsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Bnks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters, ... 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6¼ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Traneient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three onnces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Audisory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

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ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

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TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

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march 29, 1861. 49-1y